

ABERRATIONS OF BRITISH MACROLEPIDOPTERA.

By E. A. COCKAYNE, D.M., F.R.C.P., F.R.E.S.

Eilema deplana, Esp.Ab. **plumbea** ab. nov.

Forewing—uniformly deep brownish-grey; hindwing—uniformly dark grey with the basal area no lighter than the marginal; head, thorax, and legs dull grey; abdomen wholly dark grey.

Type: ♂, Box Hill, Surrey, vii.1911. E. A. Cockayne. *Ent. Record*, 1911, 23, 309. Pl. 12, fig. 2.

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, Mickleham, Surrey. Sir Beckwith Whitehouse. One in perfect condition, the other slightly worn. These differ in certain respects from the type. The forewing is dark leaden grey at the base, dark brownish-grey elsewhere, becoming a little paler towards the margin; hindwing and abdomen dark grey; thorax, coxa and part of the femur of the prothoracic leg, and a streak along the costa at the base of the forewing orange.

Cleora ribeata, Clerck.Ab. **nigra** ab. nov.

Forewing—unicolorous black with discal spot visible; hindwing—unicolorous blackish-brown becoming black towards the margin, discal spot black; thorax black, abdomen blackish-brown with a pale anal tuft in the male.

Type: ♂, Mickleham, bred 26.vi.1925, E. A. Cockayne.

Allotype: ♀, Mickleham, bred vii.1925.

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, Box Hill, Surrey, bred vii.1917, L. W. Newman; 1 ♂, Box Hill, vii.1909, 1 ♀, Mickleham, bred 21.vi.1925, E. A. Cockayne; 3 ♀♀, Box Hill, bred vii.1917, L. W. Newman; 2 ♀♀, Box Hill, 1909.

This aberration is included by Prout under ab. *sericearia*, Curtis, but Onslow (*J. Genetics*, 1920, 10, 135) proved that it is genetically distinct, being dominant to ab. *sericearia*, which in turn is dominant to typical *ribeata*. It is figured by Barrett. Vol. 7, Pl. 312, 1 e and 1 f.

Ectropis crepuscularia, Hb. (*biundularia*, Esp.).

Harrison (*J. Genetics*, 1923, 13, 333-352, Pl. 18, Figs. 9-14) claims that in the course of hybridising *E. crepuscularia* and *E. bistortata*, Goeze, he obtained a new form, which he calls "streak" resembling ab. *delamerensis*, Buchanan White, but with irregular streaks and blotches of the colour and pattern of typical *crepuscularia*. He showed that "streak" is recessive to *delamerensis* and dominant to typical *crepuscularia* and that these three forms are allelomorphs. Riding and Bacot also obtained hybrids between these two species, a full account of which is given by Tutt (*Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1898, 17-42). They chose a male and a female "streak" which must have been heterozygous, from a brood of typical and "streak" from York and obtained hybrids with *bistortata* approximately half of which were "streak." The mosaic parents were incorrectly called *delamerensis*. The hybrids *bacoti-suffusa*, Tutt, and *ridingi-suffusa*, Tutt (*British Lepidoptera*, 5, 31-35) are therefore the mosaic form "streak" and not *delamerensis*, though some have very few white scales and are almost indistinguishable from *delamerensis*.

merensis. They also crossed *bacoti-suffusa* ♂ with *ridingi-suffusa* ♀ and obtained hybrid *reversa*, Tutt, many of which were also mosaics.

Tutt says in his paper on page 35 that *delamerensis* in Yorkshire is often piebald and since this form is a genetic entity it requires a name.

Ectropis crepuscularia, Hb.

Ab. **varia** ab. nov.

Varia=piebald. Like ab. *delamerensis*, Buchanan White, but with irregular streaks and blotches of the colour and pattern of typical *crepuscularia* scattered asymmetrically on the wings on both sides. Sometimes there is a large pale patch on one forewing or hindwing while the corresponding wing is almost entirely dark, or there may be large blotches or small streaks distributed much more symmetrically. In some cases there are merely two or three thin streaks, each consisting of a few pale scales and such an insect is easily mistaken for *delamerensis*.

Type: ♂, Cannock, 15.v.1898, F. Woodforde.

Allotype: ♀, Knutsford, Cheshire, 29.iv.1902.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, Wadworth, Yorkshire, 1901. 3 ♀♀, Barnsley district, bred vi.1915, L. W. Newman. 3 ♀♀, Knutsford, 26.iv.1902, v.1902, and vi.1902 respectively.

Barrett gives a poor figure, Vol. 7, Pl. 308, Fig. 1 c.

Boarmia roboraria, Schiff.

Ab. **varia** ab. nov.

The form is melanic, peppered all over with dark scales like the darkest specimens of ab. *obscurata*, Stdgr., but it has irregular streaks of the colour and pattern of typical *roboraria* scattered asymmetrically on all the wings.

Type: ♂, Coomb Wood, Coventry, Warwickshire, 14.vi.1910.

Paratype: ♂, same data. Both in the Rothschild collection.

Unless stated otherwise all the moths mentioned are in my collection.

FIELD NOTES FROM ANATOLIA.

II. SANDRS DAGH.

By MALCOLM BURR, D.Sc., F.R.E.S.

On 19th July we left Denizli on a roundabout journey to the south coast, passing through Mughla, where we stayed the night, leaving the next afternoon by lorry for a small township called Köycheghiz on a lake of the same name. After an hour or two over limestone hills, where the dominant tree was some species of oak, and the brooks were lined with lovely clusters of oleander and the mauve tassels of *Vitex*, reminiscent of *Buddleia*, we ran down to a brook on a much lower level. In the jungle beside the brook was a gnarled old tree with leaves like those of a plane but half the size. This was the famous *Liquidambar*, which flourishes in the neighbourhood of the lake, a famous Tertiary relict, in this curious isolated locality; its only congeners are in South China and the southern part of North America. It is an attractive tree, a source of incense, and probably affords a home to obscure forms of life of equally ancient descent. It was heavily overgrown with matted festoons of wild vine and *Smilax*, both Tertiary relicts, so I felt hopeful of finding some interesting insects. Further on there were dense thickets,